

JAPAN'S NEW DIME-MUSEUM.

Recently Acquired Island of Formosa
a Land of Freaks.

WILD MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

If Japan Succeeds in Civilizing Her New
Subjects She Will Accomplish a Re-
markable Feat—Savages, Dwarfs and
Head-Hunters—Niggers Innumerable.

The Japanese will accomplish a task hitherto deemed hopeless if they succeed in subduing the tribes of savages which inhabit the interior of their newly-acquired island of Formosa. These wild people have maintained their independence for centuries refusing to be civilized or to submit to the yoke of the foreign invader. They dwell in the fastnesses of the mountains, and some of them are head-hunters. Bags of a peculiar network are manufactured by them expressly for the purpose of carrying such heads as may be secured incidentally in their occasional warlike forays, and one of their chiefs, when about to be executed by the Chinese who had captured him, said: "I have no fear of death. I have taken ninety-four heads, and only wanted six more to make the hundred."

These savages are of Malay stock. They say that they did not belong originally in Formosa, and described their origin by pointing to the south and showing copies of the canoes in which their ancestors are alleged to have arrived. Their garb ranges from nudity to gaily-colored garments of their own weaving, made from fibers of the banana and ramie plants. They tattoo their faces and build elegant huts of bamboo, over the doorways of which are hung as trophies skulls of wild boars and apes, and sometimes tufts of Chinamen's pigtails. It is only in their territory, which strangers rarely dare to invade that the camphor-bearing laurel grows. Consequently the camphor can only be obtained with their consent, and money is paid to the chiefs to refrain from destroying the distilling plants set up in their country. Nevertheless, trouble frequently arises and the stills are constantly being destroyed.

Several European firms are engaged in the camphor trade, and they negotiate with the savages through the intervention of the semi-civilized Hakkas or Hillmen. They make advances to the Hillmen on condition that the latter shall set up a certain number of stills and supply monthly a fixed amount of camphor at a price agreed upon. The laurel is a large forest tree. It is felled and the trunk and branches are cut into small pieces with axes, the giant of the woods being soon reduced to a heap of chips. The chips are subjected with water to a crude process of distillation, the camphor crystals deposited in the condensing jars being scraped out and packed in baskets. Incidentally to the operation an essential oil is obtained, which is exported under the name of camphor oil and is used for chemical purposes.

Formosa is 235 miles long and 75 miles wide, being as big as Sardinia and Corsica rolled into one. Estimates of the population vary from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, because the number of savages is unknown. The soil is bursting with fatness, and nowhere is a finer quality of tea produced. It is a great pineapple country, and a beautiful fiber is obtained from the leaves of that plant. The eastern half of the island is covered with jungles, in which grows the valuable creeper called rattan. The Spaniards took possession of Formosa in 1523, but were expelled by the Dutch in 1642. In 1661 a Chinese pirate chief named Koxinga drove away the Dutch and proclaimed himself king. Twenty-two years later the Chinese deposed his successor, and from then until now the island has been a province of the Middle Kingdom.

Formosa is a part of the great archipelago which includes the Philippines, long owned by Spain. In Japan's newly acquired island have been found skulls and skeletons of people who belonged to a race of black dwarfs, doubtless exterminated there by the Malays. Pigmies of the same race still inhabit the Philippines. They were called Negritos, or Little Negroes, by the early Spanish settlers. Some of the smaller isles were entirely peopled by them. They call themselves Aetas; they are active, very dark, woolly, small-headed and average only four feet and seven inches in height. They are distinct from any other known people. Though so tiny, they are very muscular, strong with ease bows that the strongest white man cannot string. They are wonderful runners and their senses are astonishingly acute. They distinguish by their odor fruits hidden in the thick foliage of the jungle, and recognize by smell only from what flowers the bees have gathered honey.

These dwarfs are supposed to have been the earliest inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago. They invented canoes the nautical qualities of which have astonished English sailors. Eventually they became widely scattered over the seas of that part of the world and on the mainland as well. Some tribes of them still exist in the most inaccessible and unwholesome parts of India, where they are known as "man apes," or "men of the jungles." Once upon a time they were numerous in Java, where they were wiped out by Malays who joined to murderous propensities a civilization capable of erecting the thousands of gigantic temples whose ruins today amaze the archaeological explorer in that island. Some anthropologists are of the opinion that the remains of a so-called fossil man recently found in Java are actually the bones of a little negro.

Bigger and stronger people gradually drove out and killed off these pig-

mies, who now are found occupying the interior of some of the largest islands, finding a refuge among the mountains, while the plains and coastal regions are inhabited by intruding races. This is true of Luzon, the largest member of the group of Philippines. The dwarfs were found there by the first Spanish settlers, as well as in the interior of the four other principal islands. They will have nothing to do with the Spanish, Malay or Chinese inhabitants, and intrusion upon their territory is vigorously resented. Armed as they are with poisoned arrows, the slightest scratch from which means death, they are well able to defend themselves. There are parts of Luzon in which no white man dares to set foot, and some of the smaller isles of the group remain to this day unexplored, for the same reason.

The dwarfs trade to some extent with Chinese peddlars, but in a very peculiar fashion. The peripatetic merchant deposits money in a certain spot and goes away to a distance. In return for it the savages leave in the same place such merchandise as rare gums, fine woods and the leaves and roots of valuable plants, which the peddler is able to dispose of in the cities at a great profit. They are always scrupulously honest and liberal in their dealing. The respective territories of the various tribes are bounded by chains of hills or belts of jungle, which must not be crossed without formal invitation or special permission. Occasional violations of this law cause bloody fights. The little negroes are the smallest people in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of the black dwarfs of the Congo, who are said to average four feet and two and a half inches in height.

Owing to the extreme wildness of these little people and the difficulty of approaching them, they have never been studied to any extent, except on the Andaman Islands. There the race has been kept particularly pure, no intrusion by strangers having occurred. At all events, there has been no settlement by foreigners, though Malays and Chinese have for centuries frequented the islands for the purpose of gathering edible swallows' nests. They have laid traps for the natives, in order to catch them and make slaves of them. On this account the pigmies have made a practice of killing mariners who chanced to be cast away on their shores. By nature they are gentle and kindly. Their morals are an improvement on those of most white people. Sexual improprieties are almost unheard of amongst them. Marriage between cousins they consider an outrage on decency.

The sight and hearing of these pigmies are extremely delicate, the former sense being more developed among the tribes in the jungles and the latter among the people who live on the coast. The coast dwellers in the darkest nights pierce with harpoon the turtles which come to breathe at the surface of the water, having no guide but the slight noise made by the reptiles in doing so. The dwarfs are short-lived, fifty years among them being extreme old age. The wife of a chief has an authority among the women which corresponds to her husband's authority over the men. She keeps these privileges when a widow if she has children, otherwise she loses them. From eleven to thirteen years of age is for both sexes a period of rigid abstinence, during which they must not eat turtle, pork, fish or honey—articles of diet which under ordinary circumstances are their staple food.

Some of the customs of the dwarfs are very odd, according to the testimony of M. Quatrefages, to whose newly published work the writer is indebted for much of his information about these little people. When a child dies its body is exhumed at the end of three months. The father cleans the bones and paints the skull yellow. The bones are divided into fragments and made into necklaces, which are distributed among friends of the family for souvenirs. On the Andamans the pigmies do not know how to make fire, but only to keep it alive. They say they got it originally from a god, but it may have been obtained from one of two volcanoes in the neighborhood. It is surmised that their ancestors may have understood how to make a fire in the customary manner of savages, by rubbing two sticks together. They have a legend of a deluge—a great flood which, owing to neglect of Divine commands, covered the whole earth and destroyed all living things. Two men and two women who chanced to be in a canoe alone escaped, and they were the progenitors of the subsequent race. It is worth mentioning, by the way, that the so-called Wild Man of Borneo exhibited in a cage by Barnum many years ago was a little negro from the Malay Archipelago.

Luzon, the largest of the Philippines, is almost twice the size of Ireland, being 420 miles long by 130 miles wide. It has innumerable mountains and abounds in lakes, some of them of great size. The Lago de Bay is thirty-three miles long and equally broad, and fifteen rivers flow into it. Earthquakes and volcanic disturbances are frequent. In 1627 one of the highest peaks of the Garatallas range near the north end of the island was swallowed up during an eruption. The group, which embrace over 500 islands, has a population of about 6,000,000, and an area of 53,000 square miles. The people are mostly Malays, being split up into several nations, the most numerous of which numbers 2,000,000. They speak twenty distinct languages on Luzon alone.

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ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
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BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR ATHLETICS

No Lack of Enthusiasm Regarding
All Kinds of Sport.

LACROSSE MATCH TO BE PLAYED.

Football Considered a Favorite Pastime.
Cricket Practice to be Kept Up—History of Tennis and Probable Tournament Among Local Clubs—Golf.

Athletics are enjoying a good sized boom at the present time by those who favor sport of all kinds. Aquatic events have been abandoned for the year and the different boat houses present a forlorn appearance. Local sports are talking about the road race to take place two weeks from Saturday under the auspices of the H. A. A. C. There are several young men in the city who have made good records at road racing on other occasions. Naturally each one of these have numerous admirers and backers, who are praising their good points irrespective of what might have happened to them since the last race. There is no better guarantee that the race will be a success than the fact that argument as to the respective merits of local racers is beginning so early.

When the H. A. A. C. gets down to work, sports can rest assured something will be done. With Charles Crane as president of the club, lovers of athletics may expect to see the best of work put forth by that body. As soon as possible after the cholera epidemic a meeting was called and, aside from deciding on a road race, lacrosse was lifted from the dust, as it were, and given a position of prominence among the list of athletic sports sanctioned by the club. Lacrosse is a game that has not been played in Honolulu before, although great talk has been made about it at certain times. The Honolulu Lacrosse Club, now extinct or nearly so, made one last spasmodic effort and then relapsed into silence. Now that the H. A. A. C. has taken hold of the game, the expectation of seeing an exhibition in the near future may be placed on a firm basis.

There are great many people in Honolulu who enjoy a good game of football. They may think it brutal, and worse than a prize fight, and speak all manner of evil against it, but secretly they take pleasure in watching the play. The H. A. A. C. are seeking to make arrangements by which a team to play against one from their own ranks can be guaranteed from Punahele. The games of the past season were most interesting, and showed some of the very best football material, such as colleges in the States would be proud to claim. Accidents to Honolulu players have been extremely meagre. What this is due to cannot be easily fathomed. Probably it is on account of more "gentlemanly" playing than is usually witnessed in football games. The two games between teams from the U. S. Philadelphia and H. A. A. C. produced, perhaps, more bruises than any ever played on the islands. The Philadelphia men started to punch and the Honolulu boys returned the compliment. When two Honolulu teams play there has been made evident no such pugilistic effort.

The tennis clubs of the city have done a great deal toward the promotion of athletics, and especially their favorite game. The constant playing at the respective courts has called the attention of lovers of other sports, such as cricket, to their favorite games. Tennis is in Honolulu to stay. Following closely in the footsteps of the Pacific Tennis Club came the formation of the Beretania club, which now claims quite a large membership. Naturally the players of each club are anxious to try their skill with the racket against the other. What would be the result cannot be guessed, as each club have a number of good players. It is said a tournament will be given soon—by what club has not been learned yet. An article in the last Time stated that arrangements were nearly completed.

Cricket is by no means dead, nor does the Honolulu Cricket Club intend that any such serious result shall befall it. They have gone to work with characteristic energy, and the plan of having weekly practice games has been instituted. Saturday saw the first of these games. A large number of the members turned out for practice.

Golf has been a game long suggested for this city. In the opinion of many no better could be thought of for a tropical climate. It is distinctly a society game, such as people of Honolulu would revel in when once started. The beauty about it is that hilly ground does not interfere in the least. There are several places in the city, such as the pasture back of Punahele, where golf links could be very easily located. A neat club house could be put up in a small sum. It is certainly in line with the enthusiasm of the present time that lovers of golf among the society people of the city should make arrangements towards introducing the game. Once started, it would undoubtedly stay.

Punahele is doing with athletics just what the colleges in the States are—pushing them ahead for the purpose of developing physical power along with brain force. A field day will be given during the present term. New features will be introduced. Tennis courts are being laid out on the campus for the accommodation of the lovers of the game at the college.

Kamehameha school has always sanctioned athletics, and will do a great deal in that line this year. A game of baseball was played on opening day. This was enough to show the boys that they might anticipate a development in athletics during the year. It has been suggested that a field day be arranged in the near

future, competitors to come from Punahele and Kamehameha. Running, bicycling among both men and women, and other equally agreeable diversions are being indulged in by many. On the whole, Honolulu need not complain of a lack of energy in the line of physical exercise.

WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

He was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always at war, yet—wait; let us take one thing at a time.

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped twice; first early in the evening and again about one o'clock—the latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a quantity of pastry and sweets, washing them down with vast draughts of beer and wine. Then he would gorge himself on sardine omelettes, fried sausages, eel pies, pickled partridges, fat capons, etc., etc. Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor and a friendly courtier thus described the power that compelled him to do it: "It is a most truculent executioner," said the orator; "it invades the whole body from head to foot. It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it converts the fluids of the joints into chalk, and pauses not until it has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense torture."

He was crippled in the neck, arms, knees, and hands, and covered with chronic skin eruptions; while his stomach occasioned him constant suffering. He was a wreck at an age when he should still have been active and vigorous.

This is not fiction, it is history; without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers will write and tell what man this was? A thousand, no doubt. Alack-a-day! however. Not kings and emperors alone are thus afflicted. Great hosts of us travel the same road. We are not usually gluttons as this royal gentleman was, but people who eat sparingly often have the same malady. Commonly they inherit a tendency to it. On the level of this dreadful disease the rich and the poor, the great and the small, meet together.

Speaking of an experience of her own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed to be no feeling in them. I was so crippled that I could not even cut a round of bread. A little later it attacked my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being very tender and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my suffering and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and embrocations, but got no relief. In this way I went on month after month, never expecting to be well again. I felt the first signs of rheumatism in February, 1883. At first I merely had a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and was low, tired, and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband's. He advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Mr. W. Simpson's, in North Street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and I suffered no more from rheumatism nor from indigestion and dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann Cook, Southwell Lane, North Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, February 1st, 1883."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The pains were all over me, although the worst was in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true cure for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. Schofield, 10, West Hill, Southampton Street, Reading, October 26, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to abdication by rheumatism and gout, caused by his ruined digestive powers. His outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having asthma and gravel, with the other consequences of dyspepsia. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty causes may provoke it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and Mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he not?

Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

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